

## CALL BY CONGRESS FOR CONFERENCE TO END COAL STRIKE

Central Field Employers Invited to Meet Union Leaders in Washington.

APRIL 10 DATE SET

House Labor Committee Wires Appeal to Owners to Reach Agreement.

BORAH RAPS OPERATORS

Accusing Them of Breaking Contract, Senator Talks of Government Regulation.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A Congressional effort at settlement of the coal strike, particularly as it involves the bituminous fields, was begun to-day when Chairman Nolan of the House Labor Committee was authorized to telegraph invitations to representative operators and officers of operators' associations in the central competitive coal field to attend a meeting with the miners' union leaders in Washington April 10 and attempt to reach an agreement.

At the same time Senator Borah (Rep., Idaho) said in the Senate that "drastic public action" might be demanded, and charged the operators with contract breaking in precipitating the strike.

Sensor Borah said he was aware the original contract had been changed, but not in respect to the agreement for a conference last month. Even if there had been no such contract, he added, the operators and owners should have sought a conference.

"The mine owners owed it to the public," he said, "to use their utmost efforts to bring about a conference and an understanding. If the miners had refused then the criticism would have been upon them. The contractual relations between the mine owners and miners seemed to have been broken down. It has reached the point where the public, in defense of itself, must take some drastic measures in order to control this great industry."

The Idaho Senator said it was a responsibility of Congress to find remedies for "such serious situations," and added that the obligation rested largely on the party in power. He said the operators had "invited" drastic action by Congress, but that there were many steps "on this side of public ownership" which could be taken properly. Regulatory measures, arbitration programs and other legislative moves could be taken, he said, to "check this controversy which tears up the industrial life of the country from year to year."

The attitude of the operators, Senator Borah declared, had forced the miners either to go on strike or submit to dictation of wage scales.

"That is not a condition to which the American public will submit," he continued. "They will neither permit the man who works in the mine to control the industry nor permit the man who owns the mine to control and dictate to the worker."

The third party in this conflict, the public, is largely left out of it. It must in the end bear the brunt of the loss finally in the increased cost of coal or worse.

A possible divergence between the views of members of Congress and those of the Administration, however, was seen when Attorney General Daugherty issued a statement reiterating that "the Government is not undertaking to do anything in the present situation of the coal matter."

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## Examine Finger Tips For Artery Hardening

ROCHESTER, Minn., April 4.—Persons of middle age who fear hardening of the arteries may determine readily whether this threat impends, Dr. George E. Brown of the Mayo Clinic told the American Congress of Internal Medicine to-day.

Dr. Brown described a new method of examining the capillaries just beneath the finger tips, known as the Lombard method and its application as utilized in the clinic.

The method consists of anointing the finger tips with an oil solution which permits microscopic examination of the capillaries for indications of hardening arteries and also any tendency toward apoplexy, he said.

## KILLED ARMY FLIER IN WIFE'S DEFENSE

Oil Man Says Lieut.-Col. Paul Beck Attacked Her in Their Home.

PISTOL ENDED STRUGGLE

Pioneer Aviator Was Party Guest of Judge Day in Oklahoma City.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
OKLAHOMA CITY, April 4.—Returning home at an early morning hour to find his wife struggling in the arms of Lieut.-Col. Paul W. Beck, Judge Jean P. Day, formerly Supreme Court Commissioner and prominent oil operator, shot and killed the army officer.

Judge Day was one of the two men who framed the first code of statutes for Oklahoma after it was admitted to the Union. He has amassed a large fortune in oil, being head of two large corporations, and also has been active in politics as a close friend of former Senator Thomas P. Gore.

The shooting, according to friends of Day, came as the result of a betrayal of trust by the army officer. Beck made a flight here from Post Field, Fort Sill, of which he was commandant, yesterday to attend a card party given by Mrs. Day. He long had been a close friend of the family.

At the conclusion of the party Judge Day took several of the guests to their homes in his motor car. It was on his return that he found his wife struggling in Beck's arms, according to the statement given out by R. W. Dick, intimate acquaintance of the family, and authorized by Judge Day.

Were Alone in Home.  
Mrs. Day was left alone with Col. Beck when Judge Day was taking the guests to their homes. Dick said. When the Judge returned, it was stated, he broke through a porch window and saw his wife fighting to release the army officer's hold on her.

Day rushed upstairs, obtained his revolver and returned to the room where the two still were struggling.

## DRY AGENTS RUSHED TO SHUT OFF BOOZE AT CANADIAN BORDER

Extra Force of 50 to Have Fast Motor Cars and Boats for Fight.

UP-STATE LINE SOAKED

Bootleggers Keep Busy on 22 Roads Leading Into Malone.

FARMERS IN THEIR PAY

Valley Field a Boom Town of Liquor Thriving as if on Gold or Oil.

Border bootlegging, it was stated at prohibition headquarters yesterday, has reached a stage of such perfection and speed of movement that the Government will take immediate steps to deal with it as a separate problem.

Ralph A. Day, State director, returned from Buffalo, where he and Prohibition Commissioner Haynes received a report of ten days' investigations along the New York-Canadian line from Al Thomas and Charles Le Carron, general agents.

The report indicates that bootlegging on the border, due to the small number of agents assigned there, the recent inactivity of the State police and the indifference of the Canadian authorities, is booming along with small effort at concealment and with the hearty cooperation of farmers in the northern part of the State, who are being well rewarded for their assistance.

Scores of automobiles, high power cars, which often hit up a speed of seventy-five miles an hour along the border, are being used to transport liquor. The bootleggers, besides fleets of fast motor boats which operate above and below Niagara Falls and on Lake Champlain, Agent Thomas said he recognized along the border a number of men with police records in New York who were identified by the agents as operators in the border traffic.

Enforcers to Have Fleet.  
Director Day said it had been decided to send at least fifty men to the border with as little delay as possible. To aid them in their work the prohibition department will put into commission at once about ten high speed automobiles and a fleet of swift motor craft. A general agent will be in charge of each launch and will have a crew of five agents. If these means of attack do not prove sufficient the department will supplement them by an airplane squadron.

Thomas reported that the flourishing state of the illicit border traffic is reflected in the mushroom growth of the town of Valley Field, fifteen miles north of Malone, the population of which he described as being composed almost entirely of bootleggers. The town has sprung up since the beginning of the winter and is now a busy place.

At Buffalo, according to the agents, the conditions at Rouses Point and Malone according to the agents, are worse than anywhere else along the border between New York and Canada. They said that the twenty-two roads which entered Malone from Canada are all used by the bootleggers night and day.

## Two Liberty Issues at Par First Time in Four Years

ALL five of the active Liberty bond issues went to new high points for the year in a buoyant bond market yesterday, two of them, the first-second 4½s, which sold for 100.08, and the first 4½s, which went to par, going to par or better for the first time since the week they were issued, four years ago.

All of the Liberty issues receded slowly in the afternoon without showing the effect of extensive selling.

## SUICIDE, LISTENING AT RADIO, PENS DIARY

Turns On Gas, Clamps Wireless Receiver on Head and Starts Writing.

SAW 38 YEARS FAILURE

Served With Marines; Was Out of Health and Out of Luck; Wife Away.

Eugene K. Martin, an X-ray operator, out of health and out of luck as a result of wounds received in France, where he fought with the Marines, decided on Monday evening to end his life. He sat in the front room of his flat at 200 East Thirty-fifth street and wrote this note:

I am the result of thirty-eight years of one failure after another. I am tired, so tired. There seems to be a thought of cowardice connected with a deed of this kind, but that is a mistake. I am not a coward. I have given life a fair trial but failed to find interest therein, so why should I be a burden to myself and others?

He then went to the kitchen and turned on the gas at the stove without lighting it. On his way back to the front room he opened all the jets. Finally he opened the jets in the front room. Seating himself on a couch beside a small table, he clamped over his head the receiver of a wireless set with which he had been accustomed to divert his thoughts from himself as he sat alone of an evening. At midnight he took pad and pencil and began writing by the dim light of the vacuum bulb of the radio apparatus.

At that hour the broadcasting of concerts is over, but as his set was a good one he could hear the chatter of the ships. He wrote:

"Good-by, Alice."  
"Listening to wireless while undergoing this process of destruction. It is 12 o'clock, but I am still on my feet, but starting to get dizzy."  
The next entry in this strange diary: "One o'clock. I am weaker."

So far the writing was firm and clear. Thereafter Martin took no note of time, and when he tried to write his hand wandered over the sheet, so that his last words were barely legible to those who read them—doctors and policemen, to whom suicide is an old story, but who confessed to more than professional interest in this valiant diary.

"Good-by, Alice. These were my last words. "Good-by, Alice. God bless you. I love you."

Below these were other pencil marks, but they were a mere scrawl—such marks as a child makes.

At 10 o'clock yesterday the janitor of the apartment house broke the lock of Martin's door to find out where he was on the couch. The pencil had fallen to the floor. The pad lay on the table, the radio bulb was still glowing. The police came in, but as attempted suicide is no longer a penal offense in this State a successful attempt is no more so, and having telephoned Bellevue Hospital and taken Martin's name and address the police ended their function. Dr. Shuey, who rode up from Bellevue with the ambulance, saw that Martin had been dead many hours. The doctor, himself a radio amateur, noted that Martin had had not only a complete receiving set, but, unlike most amateurs, a sending set, too, both connected with an aerial strung across the roof.

Wife Visiting Relatives.  
The superintendent of the building knew little about Martin, except that he came from Galveston, Tex., had been in the marine for nine years and was married the little flat, a year and a half ago, was on crutches. About the same time he was married. Recently his wife had gone to visit relatives in another part of the country.

## HARDING PREPARING GENERAL SHAKEUP IN TREASURY BUREAUS

Another Ouster Predicted After Assistant Secretary Doter Sees Him.

PRESIDENT GETS LISTS

Income Tax and Prohibition Divisions May Be Overhauled.

WANT MORE EFFICIENCY

Organized Labor's Control Is Blamed for Inefficiency in Engraving Bureau.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.

Shakeups in different bureaus of the Treasury Department were predicted to-night after a conference between President Harding and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Elmer Doter. The income tax and other units of the Treasury, including the prohibition unit, are due for an overhauling. Democrats are to be uprooted in large numbers by the shakeups if the latter are able to qualify.

Mr. Doter, completing a review of the personnel of the different divisions of the Treasury, carried to the White House lists of jobs which may be made available to Republicans. The President, with the advice of the Attorney-General, takes the position that the civil service restrictions will not be permitted to stand in the way of a housecleaning in all Departments where it is necessary in the interest of economy or efficiency.

Mellon Goes Over Situation.

Secretary Mellon has gone over the entire situation with the President. He also has discussed the matter with Commissioner of Internal Revenue Blair. Mr. Blair is said to be in full sympathy with the plan to reorganize the Department and replace present occupants who may be Democrats with Republicans who have the necessary qualifications.

Organized labor's control over the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the demoralizing conflict of authority which arose from it was one of the main underlying causes of the President's order summarily dismissing the executive heads of that bureau. The reports submitted to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, after an investigation extending several weeks, blamed labor agitators for dissensions which had disturbed the morale of the bureau.

Labor's representatives are said to have been supreme in their rulings of certain bureau administrative matters, and at times are said even to have defied the executive heads of the bureau. There are some who believe that the former director, James L. Wilmoth, was encouraged to have been seen in this attitude by certain members of Congress.

The condition found to exist was so chaotic that it was not believed either feasible or desirable to try to harmonize the differences in the bureau. The decision, therefore, was reached to make a clean sweep.

Harding Sure of His Ground.

President Harding to-day still believed he had ample authority to act as he did. The President sent a message to one of the dismissed officials that no charges had been filed against him, and that the number and that the President had no intention of reflecting upon the character of any of those involved in the dismissal order. In the Senate Democratic members continued their attack upon the President for his disregard of the civil service procedure in the case of the bureau officials. Republicans, led by Senator Norris (Neb.), and Senator (N. H.), took up the challenge and admitted that regardless of civil service they adhered to the principle that "if the President's action solely on the ground that it was good policy."

During the debate the civil service system was under constant fire. Senator Stanley (Ky.) charged that the system was originated by the Republicans who have claimed much credit for its adoption, but Senator Moses took issue with him on that point, saying: "It originated with a Democrat during the Arthur administration. Thus it was sired by a Democrat and has been damned by everybody since."

Senator Moses's Hope.  
In the midst of the debate a message from the President was announced, which caused Senator Moses to observe:

"I hope the message contains the names of a large number of good Republicans who are to take the place of Democrats in office."

Senator Norris (Neb.) criticized the Republican party for ignoring the letter and spirit of the civil service rules in making places in the Post Office Department and elsewhere for Republicans.

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## CRIME WAVE ROUSES WASHINGTON SQUARE TO SEEK MAYOR'S AID

Citizens Association Acts to Get Better Police Protection and Clean Out Park Where Robbers Plotted—Detectives at Standstill in Seeking Clues to Shattuck Burglars—Thieves Murderously Broke Promise in Locking Ten in Vault.

10,000 Revolver Permits for Financial District

AT the office of John J. Cray, Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner, it was announced yesterday that more than 10,000 bankers, brokers and their employees in the Wall Street district have taken out permits within the last few weeks to carry revolvers. Since January 1 the Police Department has issued permits to 25,000 citizens, and the number is increasing rapidly. The pistol permit fee, due to a law recently passed by the Legislature, has been raised from \$1 to \$1.50.

The robbery of the home of Albert R. Shattuck on Sunday and the general increase in criminal activity in the city were discussed by a special committee of the Washington Square Association, which met last night at the home of Gustavus T. Kirby, 7 East Ninth street.

Specific recommendations for better police protection of the Washington Square district were approved after those at the meeting had offered many suggestions and had criticized the present methods of policing that part of the city.

The committee refused to make public these recommendations last night. They will present them to the association Friday and if they are approved the Mayor will be asked to put the changes into effect at once.

Although the recommendations were not given out it was learned that one has to do with an increased number of policemen and detectives in the Washington Square section. The park itself, it is claimed, should be cleaned up. It was on one of the benches in Washington Square, where hundreds of idle men gather every day and night, that the plot was formed to rob the Shattuck home. Members of the association at the meeting last night declared that the undesirable should not be allowed to loaf for hours in the park. Panhandlers also thrive there, it was pointed out, and reap a plentiful harvest, chiefly from tourists who ride there on the bus lines.

Shattuck Offers Suggestions.

Mr. Shattuck appeared yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the executive committee. He told the story of how his home was robbed and how he, with his family and his servants, so narrowly escaped death.

Mr. Shattuck also told them some suggestions he had worked out for himself, partly as a result of his own experiences and partly because of what he had seen as a property owner in that section for many years and as former president of the Washington Square Association.

When Mr. Shattuck got through speaking the executive committee appointed the special crime committee, which met last night at Mr. Kirby's home.

When the committee offers its report to the general meeting of the association on Friday Mr. Shattuck will be on hand to supplement it with suggestions of his own. What he has to say will bear largely upon his own case. Whether Mr. Shattuck has any criticism of the way the robbery of his home is being investigated or not, but it is known that on the day after the robbery he tried to see Mayor Hylan and failed. He did see Commissioner Enright, however, and got every assurance that the police would do their best.

More Policemen Needed.

It is understood that while Mr. Shattuck may not have any criticism to make of the way the police have handled the case he does believe the chances for robbery would have been materially lessened if there had been more police on duty. That belief is strengthened by the fact that when one of his servants, after getting out of the wine vault where they were locked, went out into the street to find a policeman there was none available until one came across the square from the Mercer street station.

The Shattuck robbery and the conditions which made it possible was the sole topic discussed at the meeting in the afternoon. One thing was agreed upon: That the police should be more numerous and that the police should be more efficient.

At the afternoon meeting were Gustavus T. Kirby, Robert W. de Forest, John L. Wilkie, Albert H. Shattuck, Clarkson Cowi, David H. Knott, the Rev. Howard Duffield, J. Herbert Johnson, John Farr, Arnold Richards and Ernest Colyer. On the "crime committee" are Mr. Colyer, Mr. Knott, Mr. Kirby and Mr. Wilkie.

In Danger of Death.

Further investigation of the Shattuck robbery yesterday revealed that Mr. Shattuck stood in the shadow of injury if not death from the burglars three times, and that his household also was in similar danger on two of those occasions. The sheer viciousness of fortune, through which each time they escaped forms one of the most remarkable chapters of the robbery.

It appears that Mr. Shattuck and a friend spent a number of minutes in the cellar of the Washington Square North house Sunday morning within a few feet of the coal bin where the five armed thugs were hiding. The two men made an inspection of the cellar; walked all around it leisurely, chatted, approached the coal bin, passed it, but did not climb in. The door of the bin was closed to open the door of the bin and look in.

Meanwhile, according to an admission said to have been made by Eugene Disset, the only member of the band who has been captured so far, the

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## FRANCE TAKES HOPE IN BRITISH PREMIER'S PROGRAM FOR GENOA

Lloyd George's Speech Accepted as Approaching the Policy of Paris.

ASKS WILL HE STICK?

Sure He Meant What He Said, but Doubtful How He Will Apply It.

RUSSIAN TRADE BOGEY

Cannot Be Pledged Until Bolshevik Good Faith Has Been Tested.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 4.

Inasmuch as the discourses of Prime Minister Lloyd George and Premier Raymond Poincare are strikingly similar in most of their vital points, French political circles profess the belief that the Genoa conference will be actually economic in character, instead of being diverted along political lines to effect wholesale changes in existing treaties and in the European attitude on the absorbing problems of reparation and disarmament. Even the French are rejoicing in Mr. Lloyd George's latest approach to the French policy, although secretly feeling that the British Premier has left a loophole which will make trouble for the French delegation unless closely watched.

"We are confident Mr. Lloyd George meant what he said when he said it, but, unfortunately, he did not go into details as to how he intends to apply his words when he reaches Genoa," one member of the French delegation told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent to-day in summing up the situation, adding:

"As long as he intends to devote his attention to the Russian problem, it will be possible to reach an accord; but when he links up France's needs with those of Russia it will require delicate diplomacy to prevent bringing in political issues, which the French nation insists must definitely be barred."

It is understood that the Cabinet has decided that the French delegation to Genoa shall refer all undertakings to Premier Poincare and the Government before France is committed to them.

Won't See Poincare on Way.

Some regret is expressed that Mr. Lloyd George is not going to talk with Mr. Poincare on his way to Genoa before conferring with Carlo Schanzer, the Italian Foreign Minister, and Premier Facta of Italy, who is probably the some of the French experts will privately review the situation with their British and Italian colleagues during the early days of the conference apart from the regular sessions.

That will be necessary to overcome the initial distrust of the French delegation to Germany to turn Mr. Lloyd George to his present good intentions, according to the French press. For, apart from the position in which the French delegation is placed, the idea of resuming immediate relations with the Soviet Government under a trade treaty, leaving recognition to be decided only after a probationary period. These nations, like France, hold that such a treaty would be bilateral in effect and unilateral only in spirit, and that even after a probationary period the Russian good faith has been submitted to a test of fire.

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The Temps, to-night, declaring that Mr. Lloyd George's past policy in European questions is partly the cause of the maintenance of large Continental forces, asks:

"Having rendered peace unstable himself, he is now floundering against armaments. But how is he going to suppress the Red army of the Bolsheviks, with whom he has been dealing since 1920?"

Application Difficult.

Likewise Jacques Bainville, in the Liberté, suggests that Mr. Lloyd George's position as to a solution without abandoning arms and that the reparations problem is almost beyond human capacity, is likely to be grasped eagerly by the advantage as would Russia and Germany. The same writer admits that the application of Mr. Lloyd George's principles at Genoa will be difficult unless the issue of not transferring vast wealth from one country to another is discussed, thereby bringing in France's claim for reparation priority.

Paris also is felt that the question of allied debts naturally will follow the discussion of Russian debts. In fact the Action Française believes the British already have served notice upon France that she must expect to pay her debt and interest the moment that the United States asks for a definite settlement. Whether this will creep into the Genoa session is highly doubtful, as would France herself to bring in the reparation issue, and thereby defeat M. Poincare's announced intention of recalling the French delegation if the reparation problem is broached.

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